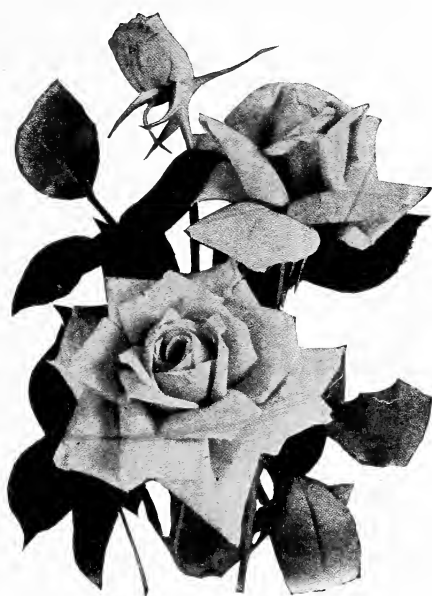


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



1930

The Van Dusen Nurseries

Geneva, - - - - New York

Landscape Methods and Materials

Applied to Medium Size Home Grounds

In the following pages we take up several topics relating to planting the home grounds. These are intended to guide you in making your own plans for planting your grounds. Attractively planted yards invariably give pleasure and satisfaction to the owner, as well as add materially to the real estate value. It is neither difficult nor necessarily expensive to make your grounds a beauty spot which will make your home more livable and more valuable.

Your Grounds an Important Part of Your Home

There probably never was a time when Landscape Architecture was of such great interest to me, to you, and to every home owner, as right now. We are interested as never before in the plan of our home grounds and its planting. Some of us are laying out new grounds, and many of us are changing old plantings or adding to them. When your planting scheme carries out your own ideas you are practicing the profession of the landscape architect. Do not be afraid of this imposing name. If your ideas are good and please you, use them. If you wish the aid of experience in perfecting your plans, we will gladly serve you in this respect.

The development of the home landscape should be thought of as part of the home furnishing. It is your ability to use your grounds and live in them which makes them part of your home. The most livable grounds are those most thoughtfully planned. It is often easier to express your individuality in your grounds than in the exterior of your house. You judge a man by his personal appearance, and at first sight you judge a home in the same way. Indeed, the setting of trees and shrubs has many times created the appearance of a beautiful home, where before planting the unadorned house lacked any attraction whatever.



Golden Syringa

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

Almond, Dbl. Red, 90c—Very showy; covered in May with double rose-like flowers; grows from 5 to 8 feet tall.

Althea, Dbl. Pink, 60c—An erect growing symmetrical bush of particular value because it blooms in August and September, after most other shrubs. The flowers resemble the hollyhock. Grows to 8 or 10 ft.

Althea, Dbl. Red, 60c—Same as above except in color.

Althea, Dbl. White, 60c—Same as above except in color.

Bechtel's Crab, \$1—A medium sized ornamental tree of great beauty. The small rose-like flowers are borne in May, pink, double and fragrant. Grows 10 to 12 feet.

Butterfly Bush, 50c—Grows 5 or 6 feet high and blooms from July to frost. Miniature lilac colored flowers borne on long spikes.

Deutzia, Candida, 60c—Strong growing, very erect, 6 to 8 feet tall. Gives a profusion of pure white blossoms in June.

Deutzia, Crenata Rosea, 60c—Similar to Candida except that the flowers are light rose color.

Deutzia, Gracilis, 75c—Very dwarf and slender in growth, 3 to 4 feet when full grown. Blooms in May or June, white flowers on arching branches.

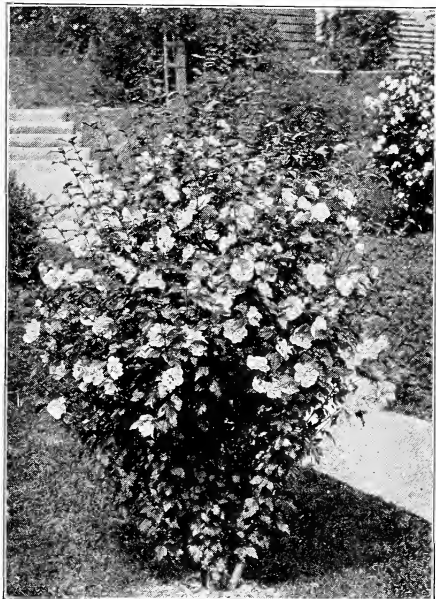


Bloom of FORSYTHIA

Have Your Planting Well Planned

There are two general types of landscape design; the formal, and the informal or naturalistic. Formality of design is secured by arranging plants and shrubs in geometrical symmetry. A natural and artistic lack of symmetry gives us the informal design. Whatever your plan is to be, put it on paper, no matter how rough and crude your sketch may be. Picture in your own mind the arrangement of your grounds, just as you would like it to be. On your pencil sketch show just where you want the different plantings to be, so that your sketch will be a complete plan, even though you do not have all the work done this year. If you are not quite sure how you want to plan it, let us make suggestions for you. You can send us your sketch and we will return it to you with a design for your approval.

Landscape Architecture is an important and specialized profession. However, there are a few elements in common use which are not entirely mysterious and which will help you in beginning your own plan. To secure beautifully arranged grounds the small place needs definite planning just as much as larger grounds, perhaps even more so. Do not commit the error of believing otherwise. You are mistaken if you are one of those who believe that a definite plan of your grounds will lose the informality which you feel belongs to the out-door part of your home. A working plan does not at all mean that your planting will be stiff and pretentious in appearance. On the other hand, an unplanned, haphazard arrangement of trees and shrubs will nearly always miss the really beautiful



Althea, or Rose of Sharon

expression of the feeling of informality which you are trying to secure. A house could be built without a plan, developed according to the notion of the builder as he works, but it probably would be unsatisfactory for use and lack beauty in appearance. It would be much the same if your planting scheme were developed without a plan. So, join the revolt against haphazard gardens and yards, and have your own plan all settled and fixed before you start work.

Hardy Flowering Shrubs (Cont.)

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester, 60c—Blooms in May with a profusion of pinkish white flowers. Attains 6 to 8 feet in height.

Dogwood, White Flowering, 65c—Bright blood-red branches which makes it a conspicuous shrub all winter. Blooms early in June.

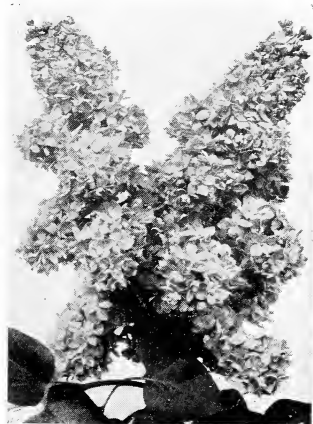
Forsythia Viridissima, 65c—The upright **Golden Bell**; one of the earliest to bloom; bright yellow flowers in April; will grow to 6 or 8 feet.

Golden Elder, 75c—The white flat-topped panicles come in early summer; but the golden yellow foliage is the chief attraction, making it a valuable plant for enlivening group plantings. Grows to 6 or 8 feet.

High Bush Cranberry, 75c—Upright and spreading with broad rough leaves, growing 8 to 10 feet. Large flat heads of white flowers in May and June. Very striking for the fruit which keeps its color all winter long.

Honeysuckle, Red Tartarian, 60c—An abundance of bright pink flowers in May and bright red berries which hang all winter. Attains 6 or 8 feet.

Hydrangea, P.G., 65c—The large white blooms change to pink, and to bronze in the fall. Blooms profusely in July and lasts till fall. 6 or 8 ft.



LILAC



Hydrangea Paniculata makes a Beautiful Hedge

A Convenient Division of Your Grounds

A very important part of your planting will be the shrubbery. At first it might be just as well if you do not bother about what you are going to plant, but instead decide where you want your plantings to be. In thinking of your entire grounds divide it in three parts, and call these the approach, the service area and the living area. Of course the approach is that part of the yard between the street and the entrance door, or in ordinary words, the front yard. The service portion will be devoted to the use of your car and also provides for the delivery of all supplies to the house. When you use a vegetable garden or laundry yard these are considered part of the service area. The living area is that part of the lawn and garden given over to the living purposes of the owner. We are learning that we can live, work and play out doors as well as in, and this practice is growing into more common use every day. This part of the grounds should generally be largely screened from the front yard and from the service division of the yard. It is more available for convenient use if it can be arranged that from the rear or side of the house there is direct entrance to this part of the yard from the dining room, living room or hall. Make it as easily reached from the house as possible.

Hardy Shrubs (Cont.)

Hydrangea, Hills of Snow, 65c—Grows to six feet, bearing in July, August and September large clusters of snow-white flowers. Flowers smaller and more refined than the P. G.

Lilac, Common, 60c—The splendid panicles of bloom are known to all. Grows 8 or 10 feet tall. We can supply either **white** or **purple** as desired.

Pearl Bush, 75c—Buds like pearls strung on slender threads, opening into clusters of white starry flowers. Grows 6 or 8 feet.

Red Ozier, 60c—Small white flowers. Valued for its smooth, slender red branches which in winter contrast with the white snow.

Snowball, Common, 65c—Thick and spreading in habit of growth, 6 or 8 feet when full grown. Blooms in May and June, dense globular clusters of white flowers.

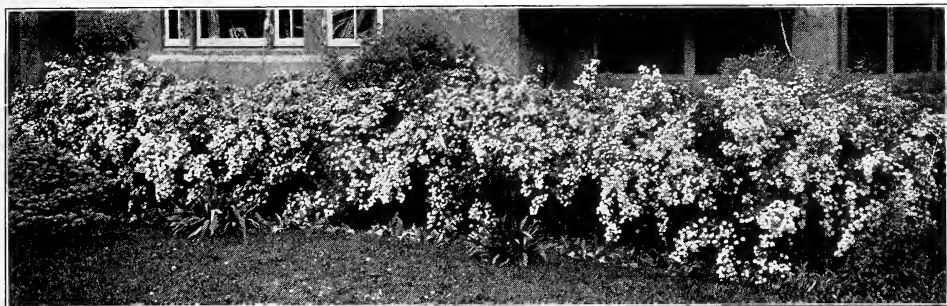
Snowberry, 60c—A slender shrub growing from 3 to 5 feet high. Small rose colored flowers in June and July which produce clusters of milk-white berries that last until late in winter.

Spirea, Anthony Waterer, 60c—A dwarf growing spirea growing 2 or 3 feet high, blooming with large heads of crimson flowers in July and August.



High Bush Cranberry

Spirea, Billiard, 60c—An erect growing shrub 5 or 6 feet tall, bearing dense spikes of bright pink flowers in July and August.



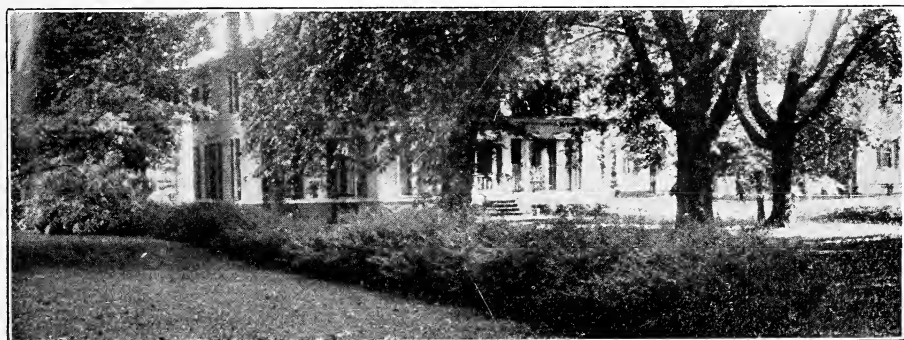
SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI—Rivals even the Hydrangea

The Shrubbery Setting of Your House

A foundation planting is desirable when it ties the house down to the lawn in a way more pleasing to the eye than the bare joining of house and lawn. It does not need to be so thick as to always hide the foundation completely, for we often find that half hidden glimpses of the foundation among the branches will prevent an effect of too much monotony and formality in the planting. Sometimes you will be better pleased with the artistic effect if you use two varieties of shrubs, a taller-growing one at the rear next to the building, and a shorter-growing shrub in front of this. For instance, Spirea Van Houtte will grow five or six feet tall and can be planted three or four feet apart about two feet from the house. In front of this you can plant Barberry two or three feet apart, two and one-half or three feet out from the Spirea. Do not plant shrubs too close together, or too close to the house. Remember that some day (soon) they will grow large and will present a more attractive appearance if they have room for their natural habit of growth without crowding. Syringa Garland, the taller Deutzias, Spireas and Weigelas are all good for back ground planting. Shorter growing shrubs like Deutzia Gracilis, Snowberry, Spirea Anthony Waterer, Barberry, Golden Syringa and Variegated Weigela are good for the fore ground planting. If any of these ever become taller than you wish they can be trimmed back without any harm whatever. For smaller houses a single row of medium growing shrubs will usually be ample for the foundation planting. Once more, avoid the common error of planting shrubs too near the house. They should rarely be closer than two feet.

Often we like to accent the house entrance by using taller shrubs at either side of it and we may also widen the planting beds at this point to allow a heavier mass planting. It may help to frame the house nicely in its setting of shrubbery if at the two front corners we widen the planting bed, or use taller growing shrubs, or both. The lower growing plants between the entrance and the corners of the house make a pleasing contrast in height and are also less likely to seriously screen the windows.

There will be instances where the type of house, or its setting, is such that you may prefer to omit part or all of the foundation planting; or you may decide you want plantings at the two front corners of the house, but not along the entire length of the front foundation. Or again, you may believe it more fitting to have a foundation planting of perennial flowers rather than shrubs. There are not many perfectly hard and fast rules to follow. The nature of your planting is really determined by your type of house, your general ground plans, and by what you yourself like and want.



Red-leaved Barberry Makes the Most Beautiful Hedge We have Seen

The Shrubbery Setting of the Yard

In small yards it is generally best to keep the central lawn open, as sheer green lawn is an attractive part of the landscape. On larger places occasional specimen shade trees may be placed on the lawn. They usually should be placed at one side where they will frame the view of the house, rather than obstruct the sight of it. On very large lawn areas shade trees can be planted almost at will, though even here we like to see the central area left to fairly open lawn. Whether or not shade trees are used, you may like shrubbery borders or group masses of shrubs on the boundary edges or at the corners of the lawn. If you like, shrubbery can be used to partly screen the drive from the yard. It is usually not necessary to screen it entirely. The living portion of the yard should usually be as secluded as possible from both the front yard and the service area. Bed plantings of shrubbery generally serve this purpose best. We are apt to prefer plantings on the front lawn, or on the boundary of the service area, to be informal; though, if you wish, it is quite all right to use a hedge to mark any of the boundary lines of your grounds, or to mark the boundary lines between the different divisions within your grounds.

In corner group plantings and in shrub borders to be used as screens, the taller growing kinds will naturally be in the back ground, and the shorter growing ones in front. In the screen border of shrubs at the edge of the lawn you can add pleasing informality to the planting by making a curved irregular outline to the lawn side of the planting bed. In grouping shrubbery the best designers will place several shrubs of one kind together rather than make a very mixed assortment of kinds. That is, if your taller back ground shrubs have two or more kinds in the row, bunch like kinds together. Use the same plan with the shorter fore ground shrubs. They seem to grow better and this arrangement is certainly more pleasing to the eye.



SNOWBALL

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

Spirea, Van Houtte, 50c—Very graceful with long drooping branches completely covered with flat clusters of white flowers in early June. Will grow 6 to 8 feet high. One of the most used shrubs.

Syringa, Garland, 60c—Also called Mock Orange. Sweet scented creamy white flowers with yellow stamens. Grows 6 or 8 feet and blooms in May or June.

Syringa, Golden, 75c—A compact dwarf growing shrub, 2 or 3 feet high. White flowers in May and June. Very bright yellow foliage holds its color all season.

Weigela, Candida, 60c—The large white flowers are quite showy. Blooms all summer and grows 6 to 8 feet high.

Weigela, Eva Rathke, 65c—Deep crimson flowers freely blooming in June and July. 5 to 6 feet tall. Hardest of the Weigelas and very handsome.

Weigela, Rosea, 60c—The rose colored flowers are produced in such profusion as to cover the bush. Blooms in May and June. Bushes grow about six feet.

Weigela, Variegated, 60c—Very attractive green and yellow foliage, handsome for foliage effect. Grows 5 or 6 feet and bears rose colored flowers in May or June.



Bloom of Weigela Eva Rathke

Shrubs for Landscape Work

In selecting shrubs it is important to consider their full grown height. It is equally important to remember that trimming and cutting back can in no way injure them, if some day they become taller than you wish. We furnish what is considered the best class of stock for landscape work. It is sold in sizes best to plant for successful results. These shrubs are hardy and will grow as well on your grounds as on ours. Our prices are consistent with the quality of stock we handle. We do not handle left over or second grade material for time and money is saved by using the best; and as part of the transaction we will always be anxious to aid you with any advice or suggestions which may help you.

Evergreens

Arborvitae, American—This arborvitae is very hardy and dependable in almost any situation. It stands trimming well and so is widely used for hedge purposes. It usually grows bushy at the bottom and tapers somewhat at the top. The foliage is very soft and flexible, and of fine deep green color. The winter coloring is tinged with bronze. It is rather compact in habit of growth and makes a good accent plant in landscape work. Full grown height when left untrimmed is from twenty to thirty feet. Trees 18 to 24 inches, **\$1.50 each.**



American Arborvitae



Norway Spruce

Fir, Douglas—A native of the western states which adapts itself well to eastern growing conditions. It grows very rapidly and is one of the best evergreens for use as a lawn specimen, hedge, screen or wind-break. Trees 18 to 24 inches, **\$1.50.**

Pine, Scotch—A well known tree which is rapid in growth, attaining a height of sixty or seventy feet. Its habit of growth is just irregular enough to produce a picturesque tree. Trees 18 to 24 inches, **\$1.50 each.**

Spruce, Colorado Blue—Its beautiful steel-blue foliage makes this spruce very fine for specimen planting on the lawn, and also very striking to use in group plantings. Old trees will reach a height of forty feet or more. It branches in distinct whorls, making a very symmetrical tree. Trees 12 inches, **\$1.50 each.**

Spruce, Norway—For many years Norway Spruce has been highly appreciated for its rapid growth, thriftiness and heavy masses of deep green foliage. Some of the finest old hedges are of Norway Spruce as when desired the trees can be pruned to any required height. When specimen trees are left untrimmed they will grow to eighty or one hundred feet tall. It is a tall, picturesque and hardy tree, very graceful in its lines. This is one of the best varieties to plant for wind-breaks. Trees 18 to 24 inches, **\$1.50 each.**

Peonies

Couronne D'Or—Very large blooms, fragrant, pure white with yellow center. Very late. **80c each.**

Delache—Deep crimson-purple. Mid-season. One of the best dark peonies. **80c each.**

Duke of Wellington—Sulphur-white, large and well-formed; fragrant; late mid-season. **80c each.**

Faust—Hydrangea-pink, shading to lilac, white at center, with well shaped blooms. **60c each.**

Festiva Maxima—Very large, superb white. blooms. Fragrant, early, one of the best whites. **60c each.**

Francois Ortegat—Semi-double; purplish crimson with very striking golden yellow anthers. Mid-season. **80c each.**

Rosea Plena Superba—Delicate pink and salmon; a healthy grower with very full flowers. **60c each.**



FESTIVA MAXIMA



SILVER LACE VINE—The plant shown here was set out only sixteen months before photographed

Hardy Climbing Vines

American Ivy (Virginia Creeper), 40c—Rapid grower. One of the best vines for covering walls, trees or verandas. Rich crimson foliage in autumn.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy), 60c—Clings to stone, brick or cement only; forms a dense green screen which turns to rich crimson in autumn. Bears clusters of dark blue berries.

Clinging Woodbine, 45c—A variety of the American Ivy which clings to any surface.

Clematis, Henryii, \$1—Best of the large flowering white varieties. Grows ten to twelve feet. Blooms in August.

Clematis, Jackmanii, \$1—The best purple variety. Large blossoms of velvety richness from July to September.

Clematis, Madam Edward Andre, \$1—Grows eight to ten feet. Like Jackmanii except that it is rich red in color. July to September.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

Clematis, Paniculata, 45c—Hardy, fine foliage, profuse bloomer. The white flowers are star shaped and fragrant.

Dutchman's Pipe, \$1.25—The very large heart-shaped leaves afford a perfect screen for veranda or trellis use.

Evergreen Bittersweet, 75c—For trellis use. Carries its green foliage the year round. Bears a profusion of bright red berries in fall.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle, 50c—A profusion of very fragrant flowers, white changing to yellow. July to September.

Silver Lace Vine, \$1.25—A new, very fine, rapid growing flowering vine. Attains height of 25 feet or more. Great foamy sprays of white flowers through summer and fall.

Trumpet Vine, 50c—Large trumpet shaped orange red flowers in August. A fairly bushy, rank grower, making a fine screen.

Wisteria (Chinese Purple), 90c—This has foot long hanging clusters of pale violet, pea shaped flowers. Its blooming season in May is of unusual length, and occasionally it produces a lighter crop of blooms in August.

Wisteria (Chinese White), \$1—This white wisteria possesses the same good qualities of purple wisteria, except it is a somewhat lighter grower.

Make Good Use of Vines and Climbing Roses

Do not overlook the use of climbing vines. If you have an outside chimney you can not do better than to cover it with Boston Ivy. Vines on the garage will make it an attractive spot, and they require less ground space than shrubbery. For covering porches, pergolas and trellises, the Silver Lace vine, Japan Honeysuckle and Clematis *Paniculata* are among the best if you want heavy foliage. The large flowered clematis, Trumpet Vine and Wisteria are somewhat lighter in habit of growth if you wish a less dense screen. If you have a tree stump you can make it picturesque by covering it with American Ivy or Climbing Woodbine.

In Business Since 1839

The fact that we have been continuously in business for ninety years is in itself a guarantee of the service we give our friends. In other words we place at your service the experience of ninety years of growing and handling plants. If you need trees, plants or shrubs, we intend to supply the best. If you need advice in their care or management, we gladly serve you. When planting shrubbery about the house or grounds, you may require information regarding varieties or arrangement. The experience of our landscape department is at your disposal. We make no charge for planting sketches. We serve ourselves best by serving you best.



The Graceful Cut-leaf Birch

Shade Trees for Lawn and Street

Birch, Cut-Leaf—This ornamental tree grows to the height of 40 feet. One of the most graceful and charming trees grown of the weeping variety. Slender, yet a vigorous grower. Silvery white bark. 4 to 5 feet, **\$2.50 each.**

Elm, American—This lofty and stately tree is too well known to need description. In the New England states it is a feature of the landscape which cannot be forgotten. One of the finest street and shade trees. The foliage is not so dense as to interfere with the sod underneath. 6 to 8 feet, **\$1.50 each.**

Horse Chestnut—This grows to a good height. It has showy clusters of white flowers. 4 to 5 feet, **\$1.50 each.**

Maple, Ash Leaf—Generous grower, spreading branches, leaves resemble those of the Ash. Grows well in dry barren soil where an inexpensive tree is wanted. 5 to 6 feet, **\$1.00 each.**

Maple, Norway—Handsome tree, forming wide, round head of spreading branches. Specially desirable for lawn, park or street planting. Dark, shiny green foliage, turning to pale yellow in the fall. 6 to 8 feet, **\$2.50 each.**

Maple, Silver—Reliable grower. Matures so rapidly that it is sought for quick results. The silvery under surface of the deeply cut leaves gives it a very handsome appearance. 6 to 8 feet, **\$1.25 each.**

Poplar, Carolina—No tree other than Carolina Poplar is so valuable for certain purposes. It is the most rapid grower of all. It is so easily grown in the nursery that it is the least expensive to buy. It gives substantial shade more quickly than any other tree. It makes an admirable windbreak. Planted six feet apart it affords an effective background for the rear line of the garden. The tree is very hardy. You almost can not kill it. 6 to 8 feet, **60c each.**

Poplar, Lombardy—This low branched tree is of narrow upright form and makes quick growth. It is specially suited for screen plantings. When used for this purpose they should be from 4 to 6 feet apart. 5 to 6 feet, **75c each.**

Tulip Tree—One of the largest of our native trees. Trunk straight and very tall. Glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves. The June flowers resemble tulips. 4 to 5 feet, **\$1.50 each.**



Spray of the Silver Moon



Mary Wallace

Rambler and Climbing Roses

Trimming

These should be trimmed well when first planted. They will not bloom the first year, but should give some bloom the second season. After the first year trim only moderately, to shorten the height if desired or to remove dead branches. These bloom on last year's wood, and if you cut it all away you will get no bloom.

Climbing American Beauty, 75c—Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, with the addition of the climbing habit. The flowers are produced in great profusion.

Dorothy Perkins, 50c—Gives a great profusion of clear shell-pink flowers. Without doubt one of the most beautiful of the ramblers.

DR. VAN FLEET, 65c—This rose appeals to everyone because of its dainty color and exquisitely shaped buds and flowers, which are borne on very long stems. The long pointed

buds are a rich flesh-pink; in the open flower the outside petals are faintly suffused with pink, the center is a rich, shell pink.

Excelsa, 50c—This is an improved Crimson Rambler; and is sometimes called the Red Dorothy Perkins. It has a vivid crimson color very similar to Crimson Rambler. What makes this rose particularly desirable, is that the foliage does not become rusty or unsightly later in the season, like the Crimson Rambler. The leaves of Excelsa are glossy and bright all summer long until frost. A splendid rambler.

Mary Wallace, 75c—A new variety which is choice and distinctive in appearance. We predict great popularity for this new climber. The plants bloom profusely. The flowers are semi-double, bright clear rose-pink, with a salmon tint at the base of the petals.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER, 75c—One of the new climbers which has suddenly become very popular. The bloom is a vivid red shaded with crimson, and makes a brilliant display for a long period of time. The color is a good deal like that of the General Jacqueminot. The blooms are semi-double, of medium size, and are produced very profusely.

SILVER MOON, 65c—This is one of the newer climbers, which has a semi-double flower of very large size, the largest being four and one-half inches in diameter. The petals are pure white, beautifully cupped, forming a clematis-like flower. The large bunch of yellow stamens in the center adds to its beauty. It has particularly fine clean foliage.

Tausendschon, 50c—Flowers white or very light pink, changing to various shades of rosy-red. These are produced in trusses, each truss a bouquet in itself.

White Dorothy Perkins, 50c—This is as fine as any of the ramblers and has no rival as a white climber. The small blooms are wonderfully dainty.

Yellow Rambler, 60c—Bright yellow, changing to canary-yellow; produced in pyramidal clusters.



Climbing American Beauty

Hybrid Tea Roses

Trim Them to Keep Them Blooming

As soon as planted, trim to within five or six inches of the ground. Each following spring they should be trimmed just about the same as when first planted; because, they bloom from this year's wood, and the rule is **keep them growing and you keep them blooming**. This severe trimming helps to keep them growing.

White Varieties

Frau Karl Druschki, 80c—Pure white blooms, very large without being in the least coarse. One of the finest white roses.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, 80c—Delicate straw or cream white. The blooms last well and are fine both in the bud and when open. Unusually hardy and a strong grower.

White Killarney, 80c—Pure waxy white, long in bud, with the fine form of Killarney.



Columbia



White Killarney

Pink Varieties

America, 80c—Buds long and pointed; flowers very large, very lasting and fragrant; rose pink in color; vigorous and a very free bloomer.

Columbia, 80c—A very large rose. The buds are true pink deepening as the flower opens to glowing pink. The color is enduring and does not bleach.

Jonkheer, J. L. Mock, 80c—One of the strongest growers of the H. T. Roses. Outside of petals deep pink, inside silvery rose. Blooms with the greatest freedom. The flowers are very large, of perfect form and highly perfumed.

Killarney Brilliant, 80c—A very brilliant pink. It has the same freedom of bloom as Killarney, while the flowers are more double.

Rose Marie, 80c—Rich, rosy pink. Its well formed buds and flowers are produced freely on strong growing bushes. Very desirable.



Hadley

Red Varieties

Charles K. Douglas, 80c—The flowers are large, semi-double, brilliant light crimson with a scarlet undertone, produced profusely throughout the season. Becoming very popular as its merits are known.

Chateau de Clos Vougeot, \$1—Either in spite of, or because of, an awkward arrangement of petals, this is a great beauty. Its color is a glowing deep scarlet and it is exquisitely perfumed.

Hadley, 80c—Quite double, with well formed buds, excelled by few in fragrance. A strong rapid grower. Deep crimson of velvet-like texture.

Laurent Carle, 80c—A dwarf, sturdy bush with rich purple-crimson buds and velvety pointed blooms. One of the handsomest roses in existence.

Red Radiance, 80c—Brilliant deep red. A fine grower and free bloomer. A superb rose which does well everywhere.

Yellow Varieties

Duchess of Wellington, \$1—An intense saffron yellow, stained with rich crimson. The flowers are fairly full, with large petals, delightfully fragrant and very free blooming.

Golden Ophelia, \$1—A sturdy stiff-stemmed grower with beautiful foliage. The flower is of medium size, salmon-flesh color with a golden yellow suffusion. A profuse bloomer.

Mrs. Aaron Ward, 80c—Coppery orange in the open bud, golden orange when partly developed, pinkish-fawn of lovely shade when fully open. The color effect is Indian yellow.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, \$1.00—One of the finest of the new varieties, with a strong sunflower yellow color which does not fade as the flower opens full. The bushes are vigorous and erect.

Sunburst, \$1—A magnificent, large yellow rose; golden-orange color with a lighter golden-yellow at edge of petals. The color is intense and brilliant in effect.



Sunburst

Blends of Pinks, Coral, Apricot and Gold



F. J. Grootendorst

Los Angeles, 90c—Luminous flame-pink, toned coral, shaded translucent gold at base of petals. The buds are long and pointed, opening into large beautifully shaped flowers. A strong grower and fine bloomer. Not entirely hardy and needs winter protection by mounding earth six or eight inches about the stems.

Mme. Butterfly, 80c—This is a glorified Ophelia, a harmony of bright pink, apricot and gold. The flowers are of perfect shape and are borne in profusion on long stiff stems. A vigorous grower. Be sure to include this in your collection.

Rugosa Type Roses

F. J. Grootendorst, 65c—A new hybrid of Red Rosa Rugosa and Crimson Rambler. The flowers resemble Crimson Rambler but are borne in smaller clusters. The bushes produce upright crimson blooms continuously from early spring till frost. They are a constant source of bright color. The bush is a dwarfish grower, strong but compact.

Three Eskimo Beauties

"The kind that will grow where no other will"

✻ Eskimo Beauties grow, thrive and bloom anywhere. They are the only really good dependable roses for very cold climates. That is why they are called Eskimo Beauties. They will last for years and yield an abundance of large, double, fragrant, colorful blooms.

BELLE POITEVINE—The blooms are large and full, the petals gracefully incurved. A bright clear, lively pink. **Price, 60c each.**

SIR THOMAS LIPTON—Pure white; no tinge of pink or yellow—just pure white. The flowers are very double and borne in graceful clusters. **Price, 60c each.**

HANSA—Handsome in bud and bloom. Both are large, very full and double. The color is rich maroon-red. **Price, 60c each.**

Hugonis Rose

"The Golden Rose of China"

This rose is a spectacular show in itself. Every branch of the previous year's growth becomes lined on both sides, to the very tip, with closely set, wide-open, single flowers like dainty yellow hollyhocks and the branches bend over with the weight of bloom.

This unique species is fine for shrub planting and makes a symmetrical bush about six feet in height and the same in diameter when fully matured. An added and unusual attraction is the beautiful reddish maroon new growths springing from the roots to provide more canes for the next season's bloom. Think of the pleasure of looking forward daily from about the last week of April, when the buds begin to form, till the plant is a mass of fairy-like bloom the first week in May. **Price, \$1.00 each.**

Arbor Grape Collection

Catawba
Delaware
Niagara

Winchell
Campbell Early
Moore's Early

Six Plants
Price \$1.50

Grape Vines

Listed in Order of Ripening

Strong Two-Year Plants

Moore's Early, 30c—Purplish black, hardy, good quality, juicy. Standard early grape of New York.

Winchell, 40c—Light green, one of the earliest and best green grapes, hardy, very productive, a good keeper.

Campbell's Early, 30c—Dark, purplish black, clusters large, good quality, hardy, productive, juicy.

Caco, 60c—A hybrid of Catawba and Concord which intensifies the combined desirable characteristics of these fine old grapes. The fruit is red with a rich, sugary flavor. A fine new grape.

LUCILE, 40c—Red, the vine of Lucile is unsurpassed in vigor, health, hardiness and productiveness.

Worden, 25c—Glossy black, juicy, very good, large clusters, hardy, productive.

Brighton, 30c—Red, large clusters, handsome, vinous flavor, one of the best red grapes.

Delaware, 30c—Light red, delicious and handsome fruit, one of the best American table grapes.

Moore's Diamond, 25c—Green. In quality ranks next to Winchell, hardy, productive, a good all round grape.

Salem, 30c—Very dark red. A valuable garden grape of high quality, unusually hardy.

Niagara, 25c—Green. Clusters large, productive, quality excellent, the leading American table grape.

Concord, 20c—Black, hardy, productive, refreshing flavor, a handsome table grape known to all.

Agawam, 25c—Dull purplish red, large clusters, rich, sweet, attractive, keeps till mid-winter.

Catawba, 25c—Dark purplish red, sweet, rich, high quality, attractive, hardy, productive.

Per 12	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	RASPBERRIES	Color	Remarks
\$2.00	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$8.00	Columbian	Purple	Purple berries are apt to be larger than reds and blacks, and this is one of the largest. High flavor, hardy, productive.
1.00	1.75	3.00	5.00	Cuthbert	Red	The berries are large. One of the most widely grown varieties, distinguished by its flavor.
2.30	3.90	5.50	8.00	Golden Queen	Yellow	Large; beautiful amber color; firm, sweet and luscious. Hardy enough for extreme climates.
1.00	1.50	2.75	4.00	Gregg	Black	One of the old standbys of proved merit. The berry is very attractive and very delicious.
2.00	3.25	5.50	8.00	Herbert	Red	Very sweet and juicy, with a flavor of its own. An extremely heavy producer; hardy in the coldest climates.
1.00	1.75	3.00	5.00	Honey Sweet	Black	Sweet and delicious in flavor; unusually large in size; firm and shining black.
1.00	1.75	3.00	5.00	Plum Farmer	Black	One of the most popular black raspberries in America. The fruit is grayish black, very large, meaty and firm.
1.00	1.75	3.00	5.00	St. Regis	Red	Fruit not so large as Cuthbert but of very good size, and is produced all summer and fall.

Per 12	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	BLACK-BERRIES	Remarks
1.50	2.50	4.50	8.00	El Dorado	Medium size, jet black berries; flavor sweet and rich; hardy.
1.50	2.50	4.50	8.00	Mersereau	Early season; good size, juicy, sweet and good quality.
1.25	2.25	4.00	7.00	Snyder	Medium size, sweet and melting; very hardy and productive.
1.25	2.25	4.00	7.00	Taylor	Very large; fine quality, without core; productive and hardy.

Rhubarb

McKay's Mammoth—A very strong growing, tender, delicious variety. Plant any time, burying the whole plant about three inches from the surface. You almost can't kill them. 20c each

\$2.00 per 12

Washington Asparagus

The new Washington asparagus has come to stay. It is as good as the very best of the common varieties, and better than most of them on point of size, vigor, tenderness and quality.

\$1.25 per 25

\$2.25 per 50

\$4.00 per 100

Dwarf Fruit Trees Best for the Home Orchard



Dwarf Stearns Apple—Six Years Old

Great big fruit trees in a planting just for home use, are out of place. The home orchardist does not want one or two or three trees, each giving a lot of fruit of one kind all at one time; he wants instead four or eight or twelve smaller trees to occupy the same piece of ground, giving less fruit per tree, but as much of it as is needed. Enough is plenty. You do not need commercial quantities, but only enough to relish from day to day. Plan that when the crop of one tree is used up, there will be a tree of another variety ripening up and ready for use. American planters could have learned years ago from England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy and Belgium that dwarf fruit trees make the most useful fruit plantings for home use.



Dwarf Scarlet Beauty
This Shows How Young
Some Dwarfs Bear

To Repeat

Stated as briefly as possible, the reason people are using these dwarf fruit trees is that they save time, work and space. No other fruit trees can combine these advantages and at the same time give you as much fruit as you want.

Price Each	Below we indicate the color, size, quality, date when fruit becomes edible in Western New York and the number of weeks these varieties will keep in a cool dry cellar storage at Geneva after first becoming ready to eat. Pick late Fall and Winter apples while hard and allow to mellow up in storage.						Remarks
	Dwarf Apples	Color	Size	Q'ty	Matures	Wks	
1.25	Baldwin	Bright Red	Large	Very Good	Dec. 1-15	14	A bright red winter apple with firm, crisp flesh and good flavor.
1.25	Benoni	Striped Red	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 10-20		A fine early dessert apple of excellent quality and attractive coloring.
1.25	Cortland	Striped Red	Large	Very Good	Oct. 20-30	12	Resembles McIntosh, and extends the season of this excellent type of apple.
1.25	Cox Orange	Orange Red	Medium	Best	Oct. 1-10	8	One of the best English dessert apples, particularly good as dwarf for home use.
1.25	Delicious	Dark Red	Large	Very Good	Nov. 15-25	10	One of the handsomest, good for all purposes, flavor fine, widely successful.
1.25	Duchess	Striped Red	Medium	Good	Aug. 20-30	2	Extremely hardy; a valuable cooking apple in season during most of September.
1.25	Early Harvest	Pale Yellow	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 1-10	1	One of the earliest, and a fine variety for either dessert or cooking use.
1.25	Early McIntosh	Bright Red	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 5-15	2	Very similar to McIntosh and almost as good. A very important new variety.
1.25	Early Strawberry	Bright Red	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 1-10	3	Hardy, productive and of high quality; a very fine dessert apple.
1.25	Fall Pippin	Yellow	Large	Very Good	Sept. 20-30	7	Tender, rich and finely flavored; excellent for eating fresh or cooking.
1.25	Gravenstein	Red	Large	Very Good	Aug. 20-30	6	Attractively striped; finely flavored; crisp, juicy and fragrant.
1.25	Grimes Golden	Yellow	Medium	Very Good	Nov. 1-10	12	Beautiful golden fruit of high quality for dessert and cooking use.

What to Expect from Dwarf Fruit Trees

We are so often asked what yield of fruit to expect from **Dwarf Fruit Trees** and also how soon they commence fruiting, that we give the following table of data. The variety of fruit as well as climate, soil and care influence both the yield and fruiting age. These figures are therefore approximate but are as accurate as possible according to our experience.

Kind of fruit	Age of first fruiting	Age of abundant fruiting	Yield from full grown tree
Apples	3rd to 5th year	6th to 10th year, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu.	5 to 15 bu.
Pears	3rd to 6th year	6th to 10th year, $\frac{1}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	2 to 7 bu.
Plums	2nd to 5th year	4th to 8th year, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 bu.	1 to 4 bu.
Peaches	2nd year	3rd to 4th year, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	2 to 5 bu.
Quinces	2nd to 3rd year	5th to 7th year, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	1 to 4 bu.
Sour cherries	2nd to 4th year	6th to 8th year, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	1 to 4 bu.
Sweet cherries	4th to 6th year	8th to 10th year, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	1 to 5 bu.



Dwarf Autumn Strawberry
Planted Six Years—One Bushel of Fruit

Dwarf Fruit Trees Allow a More Continual Supply of Fruit

In a great many of our gardens it will be found more satisfactory to have, for instance, from four to eight dwarf fruit trees rather than one or two standard trees. Either way would require about the same ground space. Since you can select every fruit tree you plant to ripen very closely at any date you wish, by using the dwarfs you can have more trees and so lengthen your fruiting season. If you have ten trees which ripen a week apart you will have a continual supply of fruit for ten weeks. The standard fruit trees will give more fruit at one time, very often more fruit than can be used up. The dwarfs give as much fruit of one variety as you are likely to need and by selecting your varieties to ripen in succession you can get a continual supply of fruit for as many weeks as you have trees. By permitting the use of more trees, dwarfs are most profitable in the home garden.

Price Each	Below we indicate the color, size, quality, date when fruit becomes edible in Western New York and the number of weeks these varieties will keep in a cool dry cellar storage at Geneva after first becoming ready to eat. Pick late Fall and Winter apples while hard and allow to mellow up in storage.						
	Dwarf Apples	Color	Size	Q't'y	Matures	Wks	Remarks
1.25	Hendrick Sweet	Red	Medium	Very Good	Nov. 5-15	6	High quality, juicy, distinctly sweet; excellent for dessert and baking.
1.25	Jonathan	Bright Red	Medium	Best	Nov. 15-25	10	Brilliantly colored, highly flavored; crisp, juicy, tender and fragrant.
1.25	King	Bright Red	Large	Very Good	Nov. 15-25	9	Exceedingly high quality for either eating or cooking uses.
1.25	King David	Dark Red	Medium	Very Good	Nov. 5-15	12	Very richly colored, nearly as good quality as Jonathan, early and prolific bearer.
1.25	Lady	Red	Small	Best	Dec. 5-15	13	A strikingly beautiful dessert apple, especially suitable for decorative use.
1.25	Liveland Raspberry	Light Crimson	Medium	Good	July 20-30	1	Flesh is white, fine, very tender; mildly subacid, almost sweet.
1.25	Maiden Blush	Yellow Blushed	Medium	Good	Sept. 10-20	6	Pale waxen yellow with crimson blush; distinctive in color and flavor.
1.25	McIntosh	Bright Red	Large	Best	Oct. 15-25	9	McIntosh is crisp, tender, very juicy, perfumed and exquisitely flavored.
1.25	Northern Spy	Bright Red	Large	Best	Dec. 5-15	14	Very superior flavor and quality; excels for both cooking and eating.

Price Each	Below we indicate the color, size, quality, date when fruit becomes edible in Western New York and the number of weeks these varieties will keep in a cool dry cellar storage in Geneva after first becoming ready to eat. Pick late Fall and Winter apples while hard and allow to mellow up in storage.						
	Dwarf Apples	Color	Size	Q'ty	Matures	Wks	Remarks
1.25	Red Astrachan	Striped Red	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 10-30	3	Beautifully colored; tender and juicy with a good brisk flavor.
1.25	Red Gravenstein	Dark Red	Large	Very Good	Aug. 20-30	6	This differs from Gravenstein only in the solid, dark red colored fruits.
1.25	Red Spy	Clear Carmine	Large	Best	Dec. 5-15	14	A very beautiful variation of Northern Spy with which it is identical except in color.
1.25	Scarlet Beauty	Deep Scarlet	Very Large	Good	Oct. 1-15	4	Remarkable for its great size, vivid color and early fruiting habit.
1.25	Stayman Winesap	Red Striped	Medium	Very Good	Dec. 15-25	13	The best of the Winesaps; excels best in regions south of New York.
1.25	Wealthy	Bright Red	Medium	Very Good	Sept. 10-20	5	A fine apple for dessert or cooking; quick to begin fruiting; very hardy.
1.25	Yellow Transparent	Yellow	Medium	Very Good	July 10-30	2	One of the best extra early apples; juicy and very pleasant flavor.

Dwarf Apples on Paradise Roots

The Dwarfest of Dwarf Apple Trees

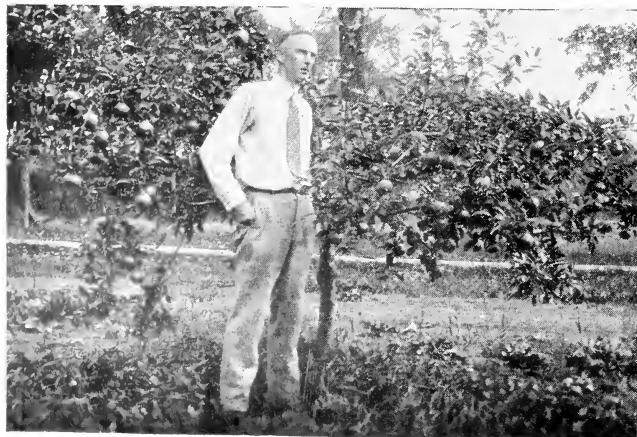
These little trees are the finest of all to combine ornamental use with the advantage of the crops they produce. They usually fruit even more quickly than the dwarf apples on Doucin roots; and when in bloom they make a wonderfully beautiful little tree worthy of a conspicuous place in the garden. They may be planted eight or ten feet apart. Though smaller than our other dwarf apple trees, these give enough fruit to be well worth while. All trees bear an amount of fruit exactly in proportion to their size, and a tree ten feet tall can give as much fruit as you want of one kind.

Two Year Old, \$1.75 each

Cortland
Cox Orange
Gravenstein

Jonathan
King
Maiden Blush

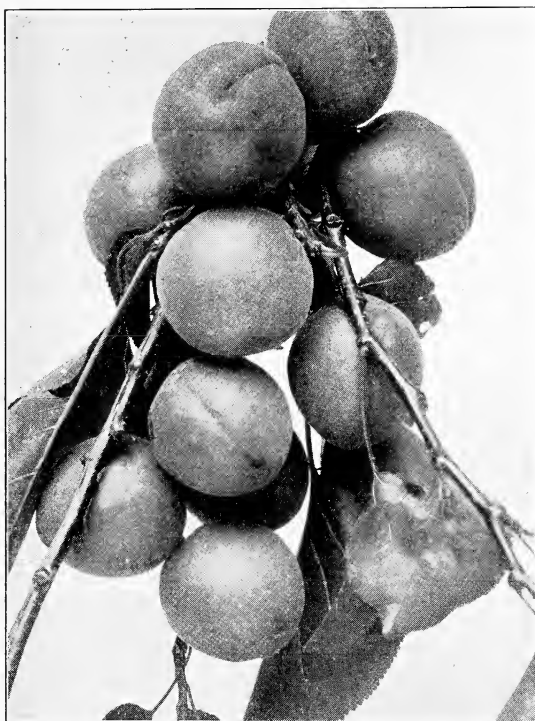
McIntosh
Red Astrachan
Wealthy



Dwarf Wealthy—Planted Eight Years—Three Bushels Apples

In small yards, and also in some larger ones, it is not practical to devote very much ground to fruit trees. Some of us desire some open lawn in the rear of the home, perhaps a little shrubbery, probably a little flower garden, sometimes we like to grow a few fresh vegetables and most of us have a fruit tree or two, or more if it is our fancy. Whatever home garden activities we indulge in, the problem is to get the greatest results possible from each one. With available space at a premium, if fruit trees are desired the dwarf type suits best, since from their restricted habit of growth they save space. Plant the dwarfs about twelve feet apart each way.

Below we indicate the color, size, flavor and quality of the varieties offered. In a normal year the entire cherry season for this list of varieties lasts from about June 25th to about July 20th at Geneva.							
Price Each	Dwarf Cherries	Color	Size	Flavor	Q'ty	Season	Remarks
2.50	Black Tartarian	Purplish Black	Medium	Sweet	Best	Rather Early	A well known favorite for home use.
1.50	Early Sweet	Yellow Blushed	Medium	Sweet	Very Good	Very Early	Valuable for its early season; new and unnamed.
2.50	Marguerite	Light Red	Very Large	Mildly Acid	Very Good	Very Late	A Duke seedling; tender and finely flavored.
1.50	Montmorency	Red	Medium	Tart	Very Good	Mid-Season	The most widely used sour cherry.
2.00	Napoleon	Yellow Blushed	Very Large	Sweet	Very Good	Rather Early	Firm and crisp; the leading white sweet.
2.00	Windsor	Deep Red	Medium	Sweet	Very Good	Rather Early	Almost black when ripe; hardier than most.
2.00	Yellow Spanish	Yellow Blushed	Very Large	Sweet	Best	Mid-Season	Much like Napoleon, but more tender and rich.



Cluster of Moorpark Apricot

Bourgeat—A stronger grower even than Champion and shows the same tendency to produce fruit right in the nursery row. A late keeper.

Champion—A very vigorous grower, and bears young. Fruit very large, lively yellow color, cooks very tender.

Orange—Large, round, golden fruit, valuable for preserves and flavoring. A weaker grower

Dwarf Apricots

\$2.00 each

Early Moorpark—A medium sized bright colored, sweet juicy apricot.

Russian—Particularly valuable because it is hardier than others.

St. Ambrose—Very large and appears to be an unusually early bearer.

Dwarf Nectarines

\$2.00 each

Hunter **Kentucky** **Syracuse**

Nectarines are smooth skinned like a plum and have the taste of a highly flavored peach. They are a little less hardy than the hardiest peaches but are satisfactory in sections where Early Crawford does well.

Dwarf Plumcots

\$2.00 each

Apex Plumcot—Beautiful deep pink. Claimed by Mr. Burbank to be hardy where apricots fail.

Rutland Plumcot—Deep purple velvety skin. When fully ripe it has an apricot-plum flavor.

Quince Bushes

\$1.25 each

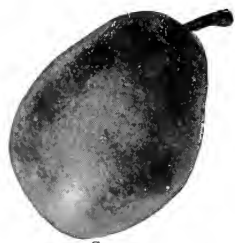
The quince fruits very young. The blossoms come out from the tips of the first young shoots that start growing in the spring. They should not be trimmed, except to remove dead branches.

than the last two but the best for commercial planting.

Smyrna—Clear yellow color; of peculiar shape; a fine quince with a flavor of its own.

Sweet Winter—Medium sized, pear-shaped, beautiful fruit. Quite late, rather sweet, a little gem for the home garden.

Price Each	Below we indicate size, quality, date when fruit becomes ripe to eat in Western New York, and number of weeks these varieties will keep in cool dry cellar storage at Geneva after ripening. These are not picking dates. Most pears should be picked while hard and ripened in the cellar.					
	Dwarf Pears	Size	Q'ty	Matures	Wks	Remarks
1.00	Anjou	Large	Very Good	Oct. 10-20	8	Has no superior as an early winter pear, and few equals in quality. A good keeper.
1.00	Bar-Seckel	Medium	Very Good	Oct. 1-10	3	An excellent cross of Bartlett and Seckel, very finely flavored. Yellow with red cheek.
1.00	Bartlett	Large	Good	Sept. 5-15	2	It is exceedingly refreshing to eat and is probably used more than any other for canning.
1.00	Cayuga	Medium	Best	Sept. 20-30	2	A new pear with Seckel for one of its parents. A choice addition to our list.
1.00	Clapp	Very Large	Very Good	Aug. 20-30	2	Its size and exceedingly high quality make Clapp a choice pear for home use. It resembles Bartlett, but is richer in flavor and too tender for canning.
1.00	Comet	Medium	Fair	Aug. 15-20	1	So vividly blushed on one cheek that it has no equal in point of beauty.
1.00	Comice	Large	Best	Oct. 20-30	3	Long and justly esteemed for its beauty and high quality; tender, sweet and juicy.
1.00	Dana Hovey	Small	Best	Nov. 10-20	6	A delicious little pear, so juicy, sweet and rich that it is a veritable sweetmeat.
1.00	Dr. Reeder	Rather Small	Good	Oct. 15-20		Dull green or yellow, with slight brown blush. Very juicy and sweet. Trees bear young.
1.00	Duchess	Very Large	Good	Oct. 15-25	3	When well grown, Duchess excites admiration by its enormous size.
1.00	Flemish Beauty	Large	Best	Oct. 1-10	3	So fine it is recommended in spite of its susceptibility to blight and scab.
1.00	Gorham	Large	Very Good	Oct. 5-15	3	Resembles Bartlett in color, size and shape. Rich flavor and spicy aroma. Vigorous and productive.
1.00	Idaho	Medium	Good	Sept. 25-30	2	A good variety which is particularly valuable where hardness is important.
1.00	Louise Bonne	Large	Very Good	Oct. 1-10	3	A handsome and richly flavored fruit which is much improved by dwarfing.
1.00	Osband Summer	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 10-15	1	Unusually good for its early season. Juicy and sweet with a rich sugary flavor.
1.00	Seckel	Small	Best	Oct. 1-10	3	This fruit is juicy, perfumed and most exquisitely and delicately flavored.
1.00	Souvenir	Very Large	Good	Sept. 1-5	2	Similar to Bartlett and Clapp. The fruit is larger and handsomer.
1.00	Vermont Beauty	Medium	Good	Oct. 5-15	3	Of alluring appearance and delectable flavor; nearly as fine as Seckel.
1.00	Wilder	Medium	Good	Aug. 20-25	1	One of the good early pears, rich and sweet. Bright lemon-yellow, with a flaming cheek to the sun.
1.00	Worden-Seckel	Medium	Very Good	Sept. 25-30	3	A splendid pear, not quite so fine as Seckel but larger and handsomer.



Cayuga

Dwarfs Bear Fruit in Just Half the Time

Another habit of dwarf fruit trees which we all like, is that they begin to fruit in just half the time needed for standard fruit trees to commence fruiting. They take half the waiting out of fruit growing. Where standard trees need from four to twelve years to begin bearing, according to the habit of the variety, the dwarf trees will begin bearing in from two to six years. This is almost the best thing of all about the dwarfs, because when we plant fruit trees we are always in a hurry to see results.

Dwarf Fruit Trees Permit a More Continuous Supply of Fruit

You want the results which Dwarf Trees give. These little trees are more sure and quicker bearers than any others.

\$1

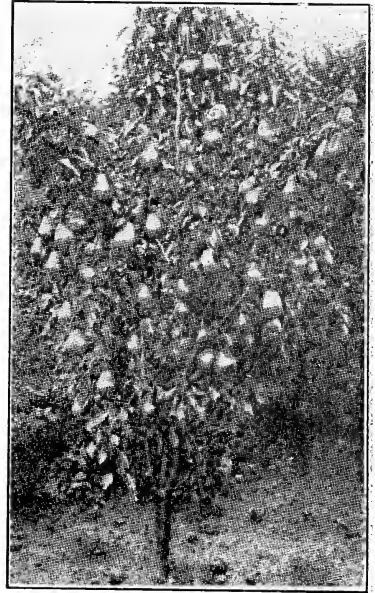
The Cost



The Start



Planted 3 yrs., 3 1/2 ft.



Same Tree Planted 7 yrs., 7 ft. tall

The Pictured Growth of a Dwarf Pear Tree



Dwarf Pears Fruiting in the Nursery

Van Dusen Dwarf Pears Produce the Fruit

Get the thrill of planting fruit trees without the necessity of the old time long waiting for the trees to commence fruiting. It is interesting to watch the trees make their growth, and to speculate on the date of the first crop. The dwarfs give you the thrill of quick production by eliminating a good part of this waiting, and it is for this reason as much as any other that our dwarf trees have become so popular. Dwarfing improves the fruit of the pear, both in quality and size. Our pears are dwarfed by budding them on quince roots. These are slower growing than pear roots and this dwarf habit of growth is imparted to the pear trees grown upon them. Plant the dwarfs about twelve feet apart each way. When of mature size they will be ten or twelve feet tall.

DWARF FRUIT TREES LENGTHEN YOUR FRUITING SEASON

Doesn't it sound more useful to have four or eight dwarf fruit trees in place of one or two standards? Each tree can be of a different variety, selected to ripen at a different time. As a result you get a more continuous supply of fruit over a much longer period of time, and all from the same amount of ground. This shows the tremendous advantage of using dwarfs instead of standards.



Dwarf Abundance Plum in Bloom

Dwarf Fruit Trees Are Both Ornamental and Useful

Ornamental flowering trees have a delightful place in many landscape plans. Our people are now planting the dwarf fruit trees for ornamental use in addition to the fruit they give. This is a sensible plan, for every fruit tree at blooming time is as beautiful as the flowering ornamental shrubs and trees, and from their habit of growth the dwarfs serve this double purpose well. They need not be planted in formal orchard rows, but can be put in various parts of the garden, spaces most convenient. Note the blooming Japan Plum tree shown at top of page.



Miller Superb

Dwarf Plum Trees

Our plums are propagated on slow growing roots to dwarf them. A well ripened plum is a delicious morsel and the different varieties offer a great diversity of flavor, aroma, texture, color, size and shape. These are the qualities which gratify the senses and make fruits desirable.

The best known class of plums in this day are the European varieties, so called because they were introduced from Europe in Colonial days. They have solid meaty flesh and free stone pits.

The Japan plums are quite different. They have a distinctive flavor and are apt to excel in beauty of coloring. They are almost as hardy as European plums, thrive over a wide range of territory and are particularly valuable in the Southern states where many European varieties do not do well. They make fine dwarfs and bloom so profusely as to make a very beautiful sight.

The two Hansen Hybrid plums, Kaga and Waneta, thrive in the coldest climates of the Northern States and also do well where hot dry summers are prevalent. These are just two of many such varieties developed by Prof. N. E. Hansen of Brookings, S. D., for use in the severe northern climate.



**Dwarf Chabot Japan Plum
Planted Five Years—One-half Bushel of Fruit**

Price Each	These plums have been tested at Geneva and are desirable for general use. We give the color, comparative quality and the average ripening dates which prevail in a normal season at Geneva.				
	Dwarf Plums	Color	Q'ty	Season	Remarks
1.50	Abundance	Dark Red	Good	Aug. 1-5	Hardy in New York, widely successful, very productive, sweet, very juicy.
1.50	Agen	Violet Purple	Best	Sept. 15-20	One of our best prunes, whether used fresh for dessert or for cooking.
1.50	Bradshaw	Reddish Purple	Good	Aug. 15-20	Very productive, very large; mildly flavored, exceedingly juicy and sweet.
1.50	Burbank	Dark Red	Good	Aug. 10-15	Excels Abundance in quality; these two are the most popular of the Japan plums.
1.50	Chabot	Mottled Red	Good	Sept. 5-10	The Beauty of the Japan plums; its season is long, lasting nearly two weeks.
1.50	Choice	Crimson	Very Good	Sept. 5-10	Very juicy and sweet. Highly productive and very hardy.
1.50	De Soto	Crimson	Good	Sept. 20-25	Enormously productive; medium size, very juicy, medium sweet, mild.
1.50	German Prune	Purplish Black	Very Good	Sept. 15-20	Fruit rather small; rather tart for dessert use; excels for cooking purposes.
1.50	Home Chestnut	Pale Crimson	Best	Aug. 15-20	Greenish yellow flesh, firm, very juicy, very fragrant, sweet, delicious in flavor. It bears light crops, but the writer believes it equals the very finest plum he has ever tasted.
1.50	Kaga	Purplish Black	Good	Aug. 10-15	A very flavorsome Hansen hybrid. Hardy in the coldest climates.
1.50	Maynard	Purplish Black	Very Good	Aug. 10-15	A desirable Japan hybrid plum; the flesh is red in color, and is sweet.
1.50	Miracle	Dark Red	Good	Sept. 5-10	Productive, sweet and juicy; stoneless , the kernel lying naked in the flesh.
1.50	Palatine	Greenish Yellow	Very Good	Sept. 15-20	A Reine Claude type plum, juicy, sweet, and pleasant in flavor.
1.50	Reine Claude	Yellowish Green	Very Good	Sept. 20-25	Very few plums excel Reine Claude in quality and richness of flavor.
1.50	Santa Rosa	Purplish Crimson	Good	Aug. 15-20	Very large; flesh reddish near the skin, shading to amber at the pit.
1.50	Shiro	Deep Yellow	Good	Aug. 15-20	Its light yellow flesh is semi-transparent, the stone being faintly visible.
1.50	Sultan	Deep Red	Good	Aug. 20-25	The fruit is firm, juicy and pleasantly flavored eaten fresh; also excellent for culinary use.
1.50	Waneta	Dark Red	Good	Aug. 20-25	One of the best of the Hansen hybrid plums; begins fruiting very young.
1.50	Yellow Egg	Golden Yellow	Good	Sept. 10-15	Large and handsome; rather juicy, of average sweetness, mild in flavor.

Van Dusen *means* Personal Service

Planting Distances

Apples, Standard	30 to 40 ft.	Apricots, Standard	17 to 18 ft.	Plums, Dwarf	10 to 12 ft.
Apples, Dwarf	10 to 12 ft.	Apricots, Dwarf	10 to 12 ft.	Quinces	10 to 12 ft.
Apples, Dwfd. on Paradise .	8 to 10 ft.	Cherries, Sweet, Standard .	18 to 20 ft.	Grapes	8 by 10 ft.
Pears, Standard	18 to 20 ft.	Cherries, Sweet, Dwarf . . .	12 to 14 ft.	Raspberries, Red	3 by 6 ft.
Pears, Dwarf	10 to 12 ft.	Cherries, Sour, Standard . .	14 to 18 ft.	Raspberries, Black	3 by 6 ft.
Peaches, Standard	16 to 18 ft.	Cherries, Sour, Dwarf . . .	10 to 12 ft.	Blackberries	5 by 7 ft.
Peaches, Dwarf	10 to 12 ft.	Plums, Standard	15 to 20 ft.	Asparagus, in beds	1 by 1½ ft.

Dwarfs for Fruit, Fun and Beauty

Price Each	Below are given the characteristic color, size and quality of the varieties we offer. The ripening dates given are those to be expected at Geneva, or other localities with similar seasons in a normal year. This list includes the choicest varieties.					
	Dwarf Peaches	Flesh	Size	Q'ty	Season	Remarks
1.25	Arp Beauty	Yellow	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 10	Tender, sweet, highly flavored. One of the best early yellow peaches.
	Belle of Georgia	White	Large	Good	Sept. 10	One of the beauties of the peach orchard.
1.25	Carman	White	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 15	One of the best early peaches; widely successful.
1.25	Chairs Choice	Yellow	Very Large	Very Good	Oct. 8	Chairs is a select variety of the Crawford group, almost unsurpassed in quality.
1.25	Champion	White	Medium	Best	Aug. 25	Probably the best white peach; capricious to climate and soil.
1.25	Crawford Early	Yellow	Large	Best	Sept. 1	One of the handsomest and very finest in flavor.
1.25	Crawford Late	Yellow	Very Large	Best	Sept. 15	Considered by many the best yellow fleshed peach.
1.25	Elberta	Yellow	Very Large	Good	Sept. 15	Thrives in wide range of soil and climate, and is more widely planted than any peach in America. Elberta is very productive.
1.25	Fitzgerald	Yellow	Large	Best	Aug. 28	Similar to Early Crawford, but more productive.
1.25	Gov. Hogg	White	Large	Very Good	Aug. 20	Tender and delicate, as good as Carman in flavor and a little larger in size.
1.25	Japan Dream	Red	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 5	Fine, juicy and peculiar for its red flesh when ripe; seems adapted to all peach sections; the youngest of all to fruit.
1.25	New Hale	Yellow	Very Large	Good	Sept. 10	Fine in size, appearance and quality; very productive.
1.25	Pallas	White	Medium	Very Good	Sept. 10	Rich, aromatic and the sweetest of all our peaches.
1.25	Rochester	Yellow	Large	Very Good	Aug. 20	A strikingly beautiful member of the Crawford group; firm, rich and juicy; fruits young; our earliest yellow to ripen.
1.25	Wilma	Yellow	Large	Very Good	Sept. 25	A sweet, juicy, new peach, better than Elberta which it resembles.



Dwarf Japan Dream—Fruiting First Year Planted

Dwarf Peach Trees

Our dwarf peaches are proving particularly pleasing and satisfying to our friends who are planting them. Certainly no fruit is more luscious than a well-ripened peach and they are usually the quickest of our dwarf trees to produce fruit. The roots upon which we dwarf the peach are perfectly hardy and make a fine type of tree. For two or three years these trees will grow nearly as rapidly as standard peach trees. After that however their dwarf habit of growth becomes quite evident and they remain dwarf till the end. The dwarfs tend to fruit a little more prolifically than standards, so that after a very few years a tree will give as much fruit as the average family needs while that particular tree is fruiting. As we have pointed out before, you can secure as long a season of fruit as you wish by using two or more varieties which ripen in succession a week apart.

THE VAN DUSEN NURSERIES, Geneva, N. Y.

PLEASE USE THIS ORDER SHEET. ALL STOCK F. O. B. GENEVA.

Ordered by.....

Post Office

County.....State

These three lines
need be filled in
ONLY when the
party sending in
order wishes the
shipment made to
some **OTHER**
PERSON.

{ Ship to (name).....

{ Post Office

{ County.....State

R. R. Station.....Name of R. R.....

Express Office.....Express Co.....

Enclosed find \$.....In form of.....

Small orders that go in a bale or very small box, we ship by express; orders requiring a tree box, by freight, unless you direct otherwise, or unless too late to safely warrant freight shipment.

LIST YOUR ORDER ON REVERSE SIDE

Order Rec'd.....Ack.....Agg.....Tagged

Order Shipped.....Notified

Do not worry if stock does not always come as soon as you may expect. Remember it is to our advantage as much as yours to have the trees reach you in time for safe planting.

Due \$Paid \$

If out of varieties ordered, please substitute
from the following:

Remarks

[illegible]



Dwarf Rochester—3 Years—1 Peck Fruit



Six Year Dwarf Elberta—Showing Light Crop

Dwarf Fruit Trees Make Practical Hedges

Very often a hedge is required for a boundary planting or to divide two parts of the rear yard. Here is an idea for you. Why not make this hedge serve a double purpose? You can do this by using dwarf fruit trees. If they are trimmed back well for a year or two they will be thick and bushy and make a perfect screen. You will have a beautiful flowering hedge in the spring and a useful fruiting hedge in the summer or fall. One of our customers first gave us this idea and others have followed it. The trees should be planted three or four feet apart. Planting at this distance, the cost is scarcely more than that of the common hedge plants such as California Privet, Barberry, Spirea Van Houtte and other flowering shrubs which for hedging purposes are usually planted from ten to eighteen inches apart. Apples, pears, peaches, plums and sour cherries are mighty satisfactory planted this way. You can have all peaches, half peaches and half plums, or any combination you want. Try it. You will be delighted, and you will have something new to show your friends.

Dwarf Trees are Practical Producers

Dwarf fruit trees are not just a novelty. They are of practical use in the home orchard because they bear enough fruit for home use. Do not make the mistake of thinking they are so small that the amount of fruit they give is negligible. Although they are enough smaller than others to save a great deal of space, they grow large enough to give real crops. They are not just toy trees.

DWARF OF JAPAN DREAM
Set 8 Fruits Second Year

Van Dusen for Service

NOV 2 1975

Hardy Perennial Flowers

Perennial flowers add interest to every home scene. They may be used alone in border plantings, or very effectively used in the foreground of shrub plantings, which is a very pleasing way of linking the lawn with the shrubbery. Proper selection of varieties gives bloom from spring to frost.

Strong Plants 25c ea—\$2.50 per doz.

Add 2c each extra for parcel post

Canterbury Bells—Large, showy, bell shaped flowers with a frill at the base, resembling a cup and saucer. July and August. 2 to 3 ft. Separate colors of blue, pink and white.

Columbine—An old favorite which grows well in all soils. Blooms freely in spring and early summer. 2 to 4 ft. Order by color. Yellow, white and blue.

Crysanthemum—These hardy plants are popular because of the abundant blooms produced in November after other flowers are frosted. Yellow, red and white by color.



Fox Glove—Bell shaped flowers thickly clustered on tall spikes profusely produced in June and July. 3 to 4 ft. Plants are in separate colors of pink and white.

Gaillardia—Large daisy shaped flowers with red-brown centers and petals of orange or crimson. Order by color. Blooms from June till frost. 2 to 3 ft.

Golden Glow—A popular perennial growing to six feet in height. Large golden yellow flowers, shaped like a cactus dahlia, are produced in August and Sept.

Larkspur—The hardy larkspur is among the finest of all perennials. The blue flowers are produced on spikes 2 to 4 feet high, or often taller. Bloom from July to frost.

Shasta Daisy—Remarkable for its size, grace and beauty. The flowers with long petals of pure white and small bright yellow centers are produced freely on long stems from July to October. About two feet.

OUR GUARANTY—SUBSTITUTIONS

Orders for the Orchard—We guarantee our customers against willful change of labels, and exercise the greatest care to have every variety true to name. It is to be understood between purchaser and ourselves that our liability shall not be greater than the amount of the purchase price. If out of varieties ordered, we shall omit such varieties and refund amount paid for them, unless the order indicated second choice of varieties.

Orders for the Home Garden—On these orders, when out of a variety, we substitute a variety as good, correctly labeled, and as nearly as possible like the one ordered, unless you instruct us **not to substitute**.

OUR GUARANTEE—REPLACEMENTS

We will replace at half price such trees as do not live, provided you report by **September 1st**, following the fall or spring your order was shipped.

MANNER OF SHIPPING

All shipments are f. o. b., express or freight office, Geneva, N. Y., where our responsibility ceases. All shipments are made by express except (1) orders large enough to require boxing, and (2) unless you positively order freight shipment. It is rarely practicable to ship full size trees by mail.

TERMS

Our terms are **cash with order**. This is no reflection on the credit of our customers, but is necessary to handle our mail order business in the easiest possible way. Remit by postal, or express order, or your own personal check. We do not ship C. O. D.

VAN DUSEN NURSERIES, C. C. McKay, Manager, GENEVA, N. Y.